NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1883.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

PHASES OF THE AGITATION.

PARNELL REPLIES TO FORSTER IN THE COMMONS-THE DUBLIN INQUIRY-TALKS WITH LAND LEAGUE SYMPATHIZERS IN THIS COUNTRY.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Parnell replied to the speech of Mr. Forster and maintained that the prisoners charged with the Phoenix Park murders were not members of the Land League. He spoke for over half an hour, the House of Commons being crowded with listeners. Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replied to Mr. Parnell in vindication of the policy of the Government in Ireland. Mr. Gorst's amendment was rejected by a vote of 250 to 176. The inquiry in Dublin will be resumed to-day, and startling disclosures are promised. It is said that six of the prisoners are willing to become informers. Talks with James Mooney, of Buffalo, and with P. J. Sheridan and James with the Phoenix Park murders were not mem-Buffalo, and with P. J. Sheridan and James Redpath, who are in this city, on Irish affairs,

PARNELL'S REPLY TO FORSTER'S SPEECH. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS CROWDED-POINTS OF PARNELL'S SPEECH-MR. TREVELYAN ANSWERS

London, Feb. 23 .- There was much excitement in the House of Commons at the opening of the session this afternoon, as it was expected that Mr. Parnell would speak in answer to the charges made against him by Mr. Forster vesterday. Many persons were in the lobbies, being unable to find room in the House. The strangers' gallery and the peers' gallery were filled. The seats of all the members were reserved. The Prince of Wales was present in the gallery while Mr. Parnell was delivering his

Mr. Parnell at the outset said that the utmost h desired to do was to make his position clear to the Irish people at home and abroad. Mr. Forster, he said, ought to be ashamed for traducing him. He declined to reply to Mr. Forster's questions, and charged that gentleman with having asked him (Mr. Parnell) to inform against his associates. Mr. Parnell said that he did not care to impress his opimon on the House or on England. If Mr. Forster had believed that articles published in The Irish World were likely to incite crime, wny had he not stopped the circulation of that paper? He compired the responsibility of Mr. Forster, who had read the articles and believed what the result would be, to that of himself, who had never read them, though they were now brought against him. Mr. Forster had unfairly singled out the name of Sheridan, as mentioned in the "Kilmainham negotiations. Why did he suppress the names of Davitt, Egan and Bovton, who were also mentioned as likely to endeavor to prevent

Mr. O'shea, member from Clare, at this point exclaimed that Messrs, Boyton, Egan and Davitt were mentioned to Mr. Forster; whereupon Mr. Forster deried the assertion.

Mr. Parnell, continuing his speech, said that he had been challenged to detend himself, but he had nothing to defend himself from. He occupied a better position in the eyes of the Irish than Mr. Forster did in England. Mr. Forster was also guilty of suppressio veri, because the heading in The United Ireland, "Incidents of the Campaign," over the column recording outrages, ceased the moment Mr. O'Brien, editor of that paper, was liberated from prison. Mr. Forster's unfairness was shocking. His animus was due to the fact that he had attempted to obtain a promise from him (Mr. Parnell), but had failed to do so and had lost his office.

Mr. Parnell also analyzed the evidence of Carey belief or hearsay. It had been already disproved as regard. Mrs. Byrne. The evidence in reference to the source of the "murder fund," he said, rested upon the fact that some men while in prison had Land League. Such aid had been given to thousands of prisoners. As proof that the prisoners charged with the Phenix Park murders were not members of the Land League, Mr. Parnell pointed out that one of them had returned a check which had been sent to him from the Sustentation Fund, saying that he had nothing to do with the League.

In concluding his remarks Mr. Parnell declared that the present officials in Ireland were manifestly unfit to administer the Crimes act. Mr. Forster ought to return to his congenial work. Mr. Parnell said he was hopeful that Ireland would weather this, as she had weathered other formidable oppressions. He spoke for thirty-five minutes.

MR. TREVELYAN DEFENDS THE GOVERNMENT. Mr. Trevelyao, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to Mr. Parnell, proceeded to vindicate the policy of the Government in Ireland. Since the pres ent Government there had been commissioned to sup press crime the number of murders had been reduced from three monthly to one in the last four and a half months. The only policy for Ireland was to say exactly what the Government meant to do and then do it. He regretted that Mr. Parnell had not made his position cleater. Mr. Gorst's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the Throne was distasteful to Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and to himself, and would, if carried, lead to their resignations, as well as to the resignations of the Cabinet. He thought that nothing would be, more fatal to Ireland than to transfer the responsibility of its Government to local bodies. Mr. Trevelyan said that if the Government were convinced that the life of any official or private person had been threatened by mosting language of the press they would act again. The Government, the speaker said, would not press the present proceeding against John O'Brien, whose sentence to imprisonment for using intimulating language against lindlords was confirmed recently, and who was arrested to undergo his jointsment.

MR. GORST'S AMENDMENT REJECTED. meant to do and then do it. He regretted that

MR. GORST'S AMENDMENT REJECTED. In the House to-night, Sir Stafford Northcote said that he would be sorry to weaken or harass the Government, but even if the result be, to cause them to resign, it would be better that that should happen than that the country, relying on a false security, should be led back to the Ministerial policy of the

Mr. Chamberlain declared that as long as Mr. Por-ter remained in the Cabinet he was loyally supported by his colleagues, and there was no un-

worthy intrigue against aim.

Mr. Gorst's amendment was rejected by a vote of 259 to 176. The Parnellites abstained from voting. Messrs, McCoan and Biake, Irish Home Rulers, voted with the majority.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES. Sir Stafford Northcote has given notice that he will move for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the matter of the release of Messra.

Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly from Kilmainham Jail.
Mr. Parnell has telegraphed to Mr. Sexton, requesting him to come to London to participate in questing him to come to London to participate in the debate in the House of Commons. Mr. Justin McCarthy, member for Longford, has written to Mr. Forster, informing him that he will

personally attack nim during a speach which Mr. McCartuy intends to make in the House of Com-The Daily News says it understands that Mr. Par-

neil has consented to reconsider his purpose of mov-ing an amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, arraigning the Executive of Heland for the administration of the Crimes act. NOT A PERSONAL VINDICATION.

LONDON, Feb. 24.-The Daily News, in a leading article, says: "As a personal vindication Mr. Parnell's speech failed, if a n an can be said to fall in that which he seemed almost to disdam under-

THE PHŒNIX PARK ASSASSINS. DUBLIN, Feb. 23 .- The prisoners charged with the Pagenix Park murders are furnished with meals from the public house at which James Carey stopped to drink on his way from the scene of the murders on the evening of May 6. A stranger calls at the house once a week and pays the bill. The authorities have resolved to discontinue the

search in the Ring's-End Basin for the knives used

by the assassins. The friends of Breunan, who was mentioned by

The friends of Brennan, who was mentioned by Carey at the hearing of the conspirators, deny that he has fled to America. They say the police know where he is, but they have made no attempt to connect him with the Phænix Park murders.

A meeting of bricklayers, masons and representatives of other trades was held here to-day. The meeting disavowed any connection with Carey, repudiated his claim to be a representative of workingmen and expelled him from the various trade societies.

LONDON, Feb. 24.-A dispatch to The Daily News

SECURING MR. MORION'S AID.

PARIS, Feb. 23 .- Before the dispatch in which seneral MacAdaras denied that he was known as No. 1" was sent to London by Coudert Brothers, General MacAdaras visited Mr. Morton, the American Minister, and laid his case before him. Mr. Morton inreduced General MacAdaras to an American lawyer named Kelly, connected with the firm of Coudert Broth-ers. These three gentlemen framed the telegram men-tioned which was forwarded to Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Lord Lyons, the British Ambassa-dor, having first approved it.

A TALK WITH JAMES MOONEY.

THE LEADER OF THE LAND LYAGUE IN AMERICA ON THE IRISH AGITATION. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 23 .- James Mooney. president of the Central Council of the American Land League, in an interview to-day with THE TRIBUNE cortion with the Irish agitation.

What do you think of the statements that there is a nnection between the Land League and the conspiratora!" he was asked.

"No leaders in the movement for the relief of Ireland are so mad as to suppose that assassination could help the cause. Any man of sense can see that it could only make matters worse. When the time comes for Irishmen to resort to force they will rise and make war like men." "What have you to say concerning the mysterious

"I don't believe that there is any such man. The Land League knows of no such person, and I believe him to be a convenient myth which these informers have used to throw the Government off the scent. As for the idea of any such individual being furnished with funds from America, it is absolutely false. The funds sent from this country are used in relieving pressing wants and to aid in electing the friends of Ireland to Parliament. Carey swore never to reveal the secret of the organization which he joined with his eyes open, and then when some of the members are on trial he goes back on his oath and saves bis own life at the expense of his comrades. Carey is not worthy of confidence. The English unscrupulous c aracter all through the mal. The unscrapulous c aracter all through the crial. The dispatches from Dublin have borne the marks of personal prejudice. The man who handles all the cable dispatches at Dublin was sent there from London and is one of the most outrageous Irian ha ers that lives. His business has been to create a blassed could opinion in America, to diminish the contidence of the people in the Land League, and thus affect the contributions of money for the relief of Ireland."

THE "INVINCIBLES" AND "NUMBER ONE." TALKS WITH P. J. SHERIDAN AND JAMES REDPATH. In answer to inquiries made at The Irish World office yest rday, P. J. Shendan spoke further in regard to what he called the Carey misrepresentations of nim. "Will you understand," he said, "that I never knew Carey, never met him, never saw him even, and Mr. Parnell also analyzed the prisoners in Dublin, at the hearing of the Irish prisoners in Dublin, that it is, therefore, impossible for him to make any statements but Iring ones about me whatsoever. What is more. I don't know the 'Invincibles,' and never knew tions, and there is, therefore, not a particle of truth in the wed checks from the Sustentation Fund of the | deny that they could have used Land League funds, and distributed the funds for such a purpose and tuen returned false vouchers to the Treasurer is maliciously Whenever I distributed funds, receipts were returned by the recipients, not to me, but to Mr. Egan, what way, then, could I have tampered with them, see ing they never came into my hands a: all P'

"Then you did not 'watch' Mr. Forster!" "No, I did not. At the same time I prefer not to state my opinion of him or my views of those who were attempting his destruction."

"The man remembered that the statement had been made in Parliament that I was in the country in disguise, and at the same time in answer to a request of Parnell's that I might be admitted into Ireland to assist in suppressing our rage, Mr. Forster made the statement that probably I had something to do with fomenting it. Carey took his one and mentioned my name in order to corry favor with the Government. The truth is the Govnnection between the Land League and this secret society, and they took this unscrupulous way of

"What then is your view of secret societies as a means of ameliorating the condition of Ireland ?"

"I answer plaunly. The Government has suppressed all open agication and recourse must be had to organizaions. I hold as my firm conviction that Irishmen must in order to save themselves from national extinction What these methods are to be, I leave to the leading Irish revolutionists to decide, but I do not put my trust in individual leaders. Individual leaders for Ireland are

a mistak ; her hope is in the awakening intelligence of the people at large."
"Then you do not put your trust in the Land League!"
"Well, the work necessary to be accomplished cannot

inc people at large."

"Then you do not put your trust in the Land League!"

"Well, the work necessary to be accomplianed cannot be made within the lines either of the Land League or the kindred organizations."

"Have you any personal fears for your safety!"

"I would court a trial in the States, in order that America might see on what sort of testamony irreproven able men are hanged in Ireland."

"Is there such a person as 'Number One'!"

"If there is not, it would be necessary to invent him. He is too useful a person to be dispensed with, and I think he should exist."

"Do you believe in Michael Davitt!"

"I consider Michael Davitt one of the most honorable, patrotic and trustworthy reformers the Land League movement has produced."

James Resipath, in answer to the same inquiry, stated his belief that Davitt mad ruined himself by taking up some absurd socialistic motions in opposition to peasant proprietorship. "He will no longer do for a leader," he saided.

"And what de you think Mr. Reduch, of 'Number'

And what do you think, Mr. Redpath, of 'Number One' !"

"Only that there are not six men in America who know who he is, and they will not tell. He certainly is not tieneral Manadairas. The teneral is not the kind of man who would be chosen for such a work."

"Do you believe Land League funds were used by the 'Invincibles'!"

"No. The statements of Land League disbursements are been made week by week in *The Freeman's Journal*, at are open to investigation, and no sack disburseents are monitoned there, and that to my mind, is not sufficient that the 'Invincibles' used their own juds."

In response to inquiries made of Condert Brothers in

ASSIGNMENTS OF BUSINESS MEN.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23 .- Boughman Brothers, stationers and printers, made an assignment to-day Their habilities are \$90,000, and their assets \$92,000. named in the deed to the amount of over \$42,000. The

listed a branch noise.

TUCSEN, ARL, Feb. 23.—William Zeckendorf has made an assignment to L. M. Jacobs for the benefit of his creditors, winout preference. His liabilities are \$150,000, while the assets are believed to be in excess of them.

TWO LIVES LOST AT SEA. *

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Port Townsend. Washington Territory, says that the barkentine C. L. Taylor left that port yesterday for San Francisco, and when fifty miles outside of Cape Flattery

was thrown on her beam ends by a squall. Captain Bergman's son was washed overboard and drowned, and bis wife was killed in the cabin.

ELLIS CRAFT FOUND GUILTY.

HE SAYS THAT HE IS INNOCENT. SENTENCED TO BE HANGED IN MAY-HISTORY OF

THE ASHLAND MURDER. GRAYSON, Ky., Feb. 23. - The jury in the case of Ellis Craft, one of the Ashland murderers, after brief deliberation, found the prisoner guilty. At the reopening of the court this afternoon the defence filed an application for a new trial, supported by the affidavits of Obadiah Gallagher and Craft, declaring that Gallagher was an important witness, who, when released on the Neal case, supposed he had been released for the term of the court, and went home and could not be brought back until the arguments had begun. Judge Brown overruled the application, read the indictment, and after stating the verdict and penalty, asked the prisoner if he had any legal objections. Craft stood up, and with impassioned voice and

gesture said:

I can say one thing: I am not guilty of that charge. I didn't have time to get all my witnesses I ought to have had, but don't consider I have had a fait trial. There is the old mother and father of these children, and I can tell them that I never as much as laid my hand on them. You might as well take a little innocent child and hang it as hang me. The closest I was to Mrs. Gibbons's house that night was when I lay in hed at home asleep. I did not see the house or George Ellis, or Bill Neal, or any of the children that night, the last time I saw any of Mrs. Gibbons's children was the Wednesday before. That was the last time until I was aroused by the alarm of fire. I did all I could, not knowing the children were burned up. I can stand on the scaffold and hold my hand up and swear before high Heaven that I did not see those children or Neal or Ellis tant night. I respected Mrs. Gibbons and her children. I am glad I can stand here and say I am innocent.

Here the prisoner was interrupted by Mrs. Gibbens crying out, "Oh! my children, if you were only here now!" She was led out. Craft sat down and said no more. The cass matters perlaining to the naval service in the Judge then sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on May 25. Craft fell in with the guard of soldiers and marched to the camp. The soldiers struck their tents and preparations were made to start by the Eastern Kentucky Railroad for Riverton, an dthence down the Ohio River.

Two nights before Christmas, 1881, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gibbons, bying in Ashland, Ky., went visiting, leaving at home their son Robert, a daughter Fanny, age fourteen, and Miss Emma Thomas, age seventeen. In the night the house was entered by men, who assaulted the girls and then murdered them. Robert Gibbons was also killed. The heads of all three were split with a hat het. The men of all three were split with a hatchet. The menthen saturated the girls' clothing with oil and set fire to the house, which was burned to the ground. William Neal and George Ellis, married men, and Enis Crayt, a single man, were arrest d on January 2, 1882, on suspicion, and George Ellis made a confession to Constable riedin. On November 1, 1882, while the troops guarding the prisoners were on their way to the steamer Granice State they were attacked by a mob. At Ashland the sceamer was overtaken and another attack was under the life, and two or six persons were killed and about twenty-live wounded. killed and about twenty-live wounded

Boston, Feb. 23.—Some very said facts have come out in connection with the affairs of the late John V. Healy, for many years City Solicitor and Corporation Counsel of Boston. Mr. Healy was utterly incompetent as a business man. He left his paters and accounts in a state of hopeless confusion. He was trustee of several steep of the part of the Department of the part of the Department of provent a free participation by officers of the Navy in prevate or public discussions upon subjects connected with the many many officers of the Savy in prevate or public discussions upon subjects connected with the many many officers of the Navy in prevate or public discussions upon subjects connected with the many of security in an extendist of the participation by officers of the Navy in prevate or public discussions upon subjects connected with the many associated by officers of the Navy in prevate or public discussions upon subjects connected with the original position of a prevent a free participation by officers of the Navy in prevent a free participation by officers of the Navy in prevent a free participation by officers of the Navy in prevent a free participation by officers of the Navy in prevent a free participation by officers of the Navy in prevent a free participation by officers of the Navy in prevent a free participation by officers of the Navy in the participation by officers of the Navy in prevent a free participation by officers of the Navy in prevent a free participation by officers of the Navy in prevent a free participation by officers of the Navy in prevent a free participation by officers of the Navy in prevent a free participation by officers of the Navy in prevent a free participation by officers of the Navy in prevent a free participation by officers of the Navy in prevent a free participation by officers of the Navy in prevent a free participation by officers of the Navy in prevent a free participation by officers of the Navy in prevent a free participation by officers of the Navy in prevent a free par estates, and it appears that there is a deficiency of about \$100,000, and as his estate is hankrupt, a number of people will suffer considerable loss. While Mr. Healy was an incompetent man so fer as looking after the impercant treat committed to him, he possessed a permiar faculty of looking after the smaller financial matters telating to his own household. He lived economically and kept a careful account of the small expenditures in his louise, even down to the matter of a few permies. He was in the receint of a good income for years, and it was har urally supposed at us death that he had left his landly in comfortable circumstances.

MONEY RECOVERED BY A BANK.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Bosron, Feb. 23 .- At a meeting to-day of the stockholders of the Newton Bank they were informed the Government. About sixteen years agon Boston back ing tirm, Mellen, Ward & Co., were trying to make a corner tained \$1,250,000 belonging to the United States Government. Finally Hartwell informed Edward Carter, theo let

TWO BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Boston, Feb. 23.-The boiler of the heisting engine at Phillips & Concor's coal wharf in South Boston exploded t is afternoon, instantly killing Joseph Gookin, age twenty-one years, a stevedore, and very

Sr. Paul, Minn, Feb. 23.-The boiler in Banbolzer's brawers exploded this moreing, wounding eleven persons, out none fatally. Among the wounded were five women who were arter mait. The loss is estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. There is some doubt as to the

THE JACK FROST WINS THE YACHT RACE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 23.-In the ice-

racht race this morning between the send, of the North brewsbury River Clair, and boats of the Poughkeeps: Icebool Club, for the champion penmant of America, the Jack resst, of the Foughkeepsic Club, won, scating the Scud nearly five miles.

THE STATUE OF MR. GARRISON.

Boston, Feb. 23.—The committee having in charge the fund raised to procure a statue of William

THE MICHIGAN SENATORIAL CONTEST.

DETROIT, Feb. 23.-The first ballot in the Legiglature to-day for United States Senator resulted as follows; Chamberlain (Denn., 40; Palmer, 31; Willets, 17; Cresby, 10; Stockberles, 12; Willery, 4; Ferry, 5; Stour, 2; Hannan, 2, and Lathrep, 1.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NO CHANGE IN COAL PRICES FOR MARCH.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The Executive Committees of the Lebtch and Schurikili Evchances met foodsy and a greet to make no changes in the line and city and harbor rice of coal during March.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23.—The Newport Board of Health last evening voted to have vaccination performed in every house immediately, and provided for notes of statisfies of vaccination.

in every house immediately, and provided for notes of statistics of vaccination.

A CONVENTION OF DAIRYMEN.

Marshalltown, lower, For. 23.—The Butter and Choese Convention in session in this city is fairly actended by dairymen from all parts of the country. The time has been occupied in the discussion of methods of making cheese and butter, the comparative value of breeds of cattle, etc.

THE STEAMER ELEANOR IN DAINGER.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The following, signed Bellan, was taken from a bottle picked up, vesterally on the beach near cold Spring Intel, Cape May: "February 6, 1883, steamer Eleanor, taitlade 37%, 4%, longitude 75%, by, leaking, cannot keep vessel affoat till morning. Unless assistance comes are lost. God have mercy on us."

NOT HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR AN ACCIDENT.
THOY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Fay Superintendent Crandell of the Troy and Boston Raifroad, the engineer, conductor and the train discarcher, accased by the coroner's plury of being responsible for the railroad accident at Meirose, whereby two men were killed, were to day, by a unanimous vote of the Grand Jury, acquitted of all blame.

THE INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

WHY HE RETIRED FROM THE NAVY. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AND THE LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-The statement that Commander Gorringe was supported in his Reading ship-yard venture by English capital was founded upon information which proves to be erroneous, and he is entitled to a correction of it. If any unfavorable inferences have been drawn from that statement they are unjust. The Department's differences with Commander Gorringe are not all recent and they are somewhat alike, arising, according to Secretary Chandler's showing from a freedom in discussing naval matters and those related to the Navy which has not been always consistent with the regulations of the service.

MR. GORRINGE'S IMPROPRIETIES. Secretary Chandler says Mr. Gorringe rendered himself liable to court martial by publishing in The North American Review last May an article entitled 'The Navy," in which some of the recommendations of the Naval Advisory Board, of which Commodore Shufeldt was president, were opposed.

In this article it was said that the "weakest" of the Board's recommendations was that twentyknot vessels of about 723 tons displacement should be built with live oak frames and planked and ceited with yellow pine, and the Board's reasons for making it were pronounced "manifestly inadequate, if not absurd." The Secre ary points out that to say nothing of the impropriety of a naval officer attacking publicly the plans of a board constituted by Congress to devise ways of creating a new navy, this was in violation of section 33 of the "general instruction" in the naval regulations, which is as follows: "Officers and all persons belonging to the Navy are forbidden to dispublic prints, or to attempt any legislation for the

CALLED TO ACCOUNT FOR PUBLIC UTTERANCES. Secretary Chandier says this article attracted his attention at the time as being an improper act on Commander Gorringe's part, but he concluded to pass it over. Not long after, Commander Gorringe gave in public his opinion on the proposed abandonment of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the Secretary selt compelled to address him the following letter, under date of June 3, 1882;

tester, under date of June 3, 1882:

The question of dispensing with or selling some of the navy yaras, including that at Brookiva, has been pending before Congress and has been referred to this Department to take into consideration. The Department notices a newspaper statement that you appeared be ore some committee in Brookiva resemble, and submitted your optimous with reference to the sale of the Brookiva yards. Will you inform the Department whether or not you sop ared it is, why you appeared, and what views you sob sitted!

Mr. Gorringe's answer showed that he had given his views simply because he had been requested to do so, and that they were in accord with the policy of the Department. The Secretary then wrote as follows under date of June 7:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 5, I relessing the copy of your communication of Ma. 19 to the Camber of Commerce in reference to the policy of abandoning the Breekiyn Navy Yard. Your position with regard to that policy is apparently in ac-cordance with the present views of the Department. If

When a statement was made in the New-York papers some weeks ago of Mr. Gorringe's views in ing, and no subsidies or protection in any form to American show-builders, a prominent citizen of New-York wrose to the Secretary intimating that Mr. Gorringe had formed, or was about to form, a connection with a foreign company, and the Secretary wrose to inquire if that was so. Just as he would have done, he says, if Congressman Cox had worth Naw, Department and complained that naval officer was using the pres ice of his position to enforce high arriff views while he was understood to be in the pay of some great manufacturing firm

THE LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER'S RESIGNATION. Mr. Gorringe's statement seems to have been satisfactory on that point, but the manner in which he addressed the Secretary in a subsequent letter was such that he was ordered to Washington to report to the Secretary. He resigned, and his resignation to the Secretary. He Festgued, a.d. his resignation was at once need ted by the Secretary. It is undersoon that Mr. Gorringe claims that this acceptance is "null and youd" because acceptances should come rom the Freshlent. It is the practice, however, for the Secretary to accept resignations. Mr. Chabilier expresses the opinion that the Lieutenant commander has been an insubordinate and trouble-

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 .- The correspondence be tween the Secretary of the Navy and Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe has been made public. It was begun by the Secretary, who wrote from Washington, February 5, to Commander Gorringe, in New-

Vork as follows:

To this Commander Gorringe replied, under date

of New-York, February 7, as follows:

In r-ply to your letter of February 5, I have the honor respectfully to inform the Department that I have been and am now conjuged as a consulting engineer. I have received and I expect to receive compensation by reason of such employment. My letter of June 26 in answer to the Department's letter of June 24 contains the following statement: "I do not now know what Justices will accept me during the extension of fur ough that I ask, It is is granted, but generally that of consulting engineer. In the event of my forming business connections that, would interfere in a remote degree with my duries as an officer, I should promptly tenner my realization." In reply to find I received in June 28 an extension of my furflough that in August 1, 1882. I have 10 to set formed onscience connections that would interfere in a remote degree with my duries as an officer, and when I do I shall crobably tender my resignation. In further answer to your letter of February 5, I respectfully inform the Depar ment that while the exception hereinsfier noted I am "not under any employment by or oolig liten to any other interest or to any relation thereto," nor have I received nor do I expect to receive "any compensation by reason of any send employment, for which I expect to receive adequate compensation on interest." The exception is my employment as a consulting engineer by Mr. H. McK. Iwombiy, for which I expect to receive adequate compensation on interest." The exception is my employment as completion of my report, if ever it becomes completed. I expect to complete this report within tendars, unless come unforcesed circumstances interfere.

In a note of February 10 the Secretary informed. of New-York, February 7, as follows:

In a note of February 10 the Secretary informed ommander Gorringe that the inquiry of the Department arose from the suggestion that he was employed by or was under obligations or in relation to interests not American, and added, 'that, assuming his statement to negative any such employment, obligation, or relation, and was so intended, his ceply was satisfactory. "This is no objection." oncluded the Secretary, "to the public expression by any naval officer of his unpurchased opinions on any subject of general interest." In reply to this note, Commander Gorringe wrote from New-York, February 14:

COMMANDER GORRINGE FEELS INSULTED

My letter of February 7 was not intended to negative a "suggestion" that I am or have been employed by or am or have been under obligations or in relation to in-terests not American, I had no suspicion that any terests not American. I had no suspicion that any suen "suggestion" had been made until I received your letter of February 10. It has been the custom, as it is the obvious right, of officers of the United States Navy to rely implicitly upon the Department for protection against suggestions impuguing their reputation. I see no reason, and I am confident the Department will see no reason, and yas a naval officer; I should depart from this custom and surrender this right of naval officers, even so far as to say that any suggestion which conveys, or was intended to convey, even by innuendo, an intimation that I have avar axpressed "pur-

chased opinions" in the interest of any employment or obligation, American or not American, is a cowardly and malicious slander upon me as well as upon the service to which I have the honor to belong.

My reply of February 7 to your letter of February 5 was only intended trankly and promptly to answer the inquiries contained therein. What I said in my reply of February 7 I have the honor now to substantially repeat, which is, that I had, waile on furfough, and in conformity with my letter to the Department of June 26, 1882, engaged in the business of a consulting engineer, and in mo other business. The details and particulars of all employments and obligations accepted by me while so changed, and of all empluments, either received or expected by me, are at the service of the Department.

or me white so engaged, and of all emoluments, ether received or expected by me, are at the service of the Department.

It is to be assumed that my opinion as a consulting engineer in respect to matter involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars would not have been sought, had it been suspected or suggested that my opinion could be purchased or influenced by pecuniary considerations. The suggestion that my opinion could be thus corruptly influenced could only have been made and entertained in the manner your letter of February 10 sets forth by a corrupt, unsecrapulous and malicious coward, who measures others by a low and contemptible standard. Have I not the right to know who it is that has made this "suggestion!" And since the official bead of the Department has officially informed me that such suggestion has been made, have I any afternative than to respectfully and urgently request that the "suggestion" itself, and all evidence presented to the Department in support of it, on which the Department based its official action or February 5 and 10, be communicated to me without delay, and an opportunity afforded me of meeting the accusation? An unblemished record of twenty-two years of service in peace and in war entities me, I think, to that made protection from the Department.

The reply which Commander Gorringe received to his indignant letter was an order, dated February 17, directing him to proceed at his earliest convenience to Washington, report to the Chief of the main in Washington until further orders. On February 21 Commander Gerriage, who was then in Washington, seat his resignation to the President in the following note:

RESIGNATION OF THE COMMANDER. I have the honor to tender hereby my resignation as a Licuienant Commander in the United States Navy, to take effect immediately. I respectfully request that the tonorable Secretary of the Navy be requested to inform the President whether or not there are any charges pending against me, and whether or not there is any evidence on record in the Department or within his knowledge of any act or expression of mine that should be investigated prior to the acceptance of my resigna-

It such exists I respectfully ask you to order a full and It sach exists I respectfully ask you to order a full and complete investigation prior to the acceptance of my resignation, so that my maval record of twenty-one years and two months in every capacity, from that of an enlisted seamen to that of the commanding officer at different times of thirteen different vessels of the Navy in war and in peace, may be closed as honorably as it has been maintained.

On February 21 the Secretary of the Navy wrote to Commander Gorringe that his resignation was accepted, and his request that certain information should be given the President would be complied WHAT MR. CHANDLER SAYS.

Secretary Chandler said to-night that he had little more to say on the subject than was said in his letters to Mr. Gorringe and the President. He remarked, however, that he regarded Mr. Gorringe as an excitable, irritable and insupordinate officer, who had sought notoriety in assailing his superior. Mr. Chandler added:

Chandler added:

Sir. Gorring resigned in a fit of anger and now proposes to balance accounts by vituperating the secretary of the Navy. He is a private citizen now, out of office, and he has the same right of vituperation that any other citizen has. I had not the slightest objection to his giving the society in New-York his views upon free-trade and free-ships, as a naval officer, but I did object to his doing this in British employ."

British employ."

The Sec ettary then said that information had previously reached him of the probability that Mr. Gorninge was representing British rather than American interests, and he had called upon him to explain his conduct, which was the occasion of the correspondence, and of the oilicer's resignation. MR. GORRINGE ON HIS RESIGNATION.

Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe said to-night that he had an interview with President Arthur at 11:30 o'clock this morning. The President said to him that he had not yet received his (Mr. Gerringe's) letter of resignation transmitted ringe's) letter of resignation transmitted through the Secretary of the Navy, and had consequently taken no action with regard to it. He won'l, however, he said, give the subject early attention. Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe, under these circumstances, does not, he says, recognize the validity of Secretary Chandler's acceptance of his resignation, and he thesefore awaits the decision of the President. He expects that his resignation will be accepted and that he will be free to return to New-York to-morrow or Monday.

THE UTAH BILL DISCUSSED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 .- The Senate to-day had the Utah bill under consideration. Mr. Call said this bill was a direct attack upon the Constitution of the United States, and a flagrant to the Christian religion, and argued that if Congress was authorized to deprive a citizen of the right to vote because of any opinion he might entertain as to the propriety of having more than one wife, it would have an equal right to prescribe the possession of a

That the bill needs such a consideration is easily

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, Feb. 23 .- The Superintendent Mounted Recruiding Service will cause 40 recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to San Autonio, Tex., for assignment to the 8th Cavalry; 80 to Santa Fe, N. M.; 40 for assignment to the 13th Infautry, and 40 to the 4th Cavairy. The following trans fers in the 3d Artillery have been ordered: First Lieu tenant Charles Humphreys from Light Battery F to Bat tery B; First Lieutenaut Charles Sellmer from Battery

It to Light Battery F. Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard E. Ames has been rdered to the receiving ship Colorado ; Chaplain Edward ordered to the receiving ship Colorado; Chapiain Edward K. Rawson, to the Navy Yarrl, Boston; Chapiain Thomas A. Gill to the receiving ship St. Louis.

A setter received by an officer of the Navy in this city, gives particulars of an act of bravery on the part of Leutenant Sa such Belden, commanding the Juniata, and Midsarlpman Thomas Worthington, while that vessel was in the Meditorrancan Sea on the way to Malta. An apprentice bey fell overroard, and Leutenant Belden, who was standing on the peop at the time, saw him fall, and without a moment's hest at on jumped into the sea after him. Midsarlpman Worthington want to the assistance of his communication of the color of the how was rescued.

A CITY CONTROLLER SUSPENDED.

TROY, Feb. 23 .- Mayor Fitzgerald to-day uspended Controller Crissey from office, on an affidavit charging him with improperly conspiring to pay the ity of the two rival forces is pending before the Court of Appeals. The Common Council will be convened to try the charges against Crissey. Cavanauga Police force while the question of the lega-

SHREWSBURY OYSTERS DISEASED.

OCEANPORT N. J., Feb. 23.-The oysters on some of the beds in the South and North Shrewsbury rivers have been attacked by the disease known as "green gill," and are unmarketable. The disease first appeared in the South Shrewsbury River.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

DYING OF FRIGHT IN JAIL.

NEWAYGO, Mich., Feb. 23.—Emanuel Lenhart, one of the men charged with the murder of one Baldwin a few weeks up. was found dear in the Jail this morning. There was a dance at the Brooks Houle must by last night, and it is supposed that Lenhart mistook the noise for preparations to lynch him, and died of the fright.

and it is supposed to the fright.

House to typica bine, and died of the fright.

FATAL COLLISSION BETWEEN TRAINS.

MANSFIELD, O., Feb. 23.—Two freight trains on the Pittaburg. Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad were in collision at Spring Mills last night, badly wreeking both trains and killing the engineer L. Graham, and toe fireman J. Quintan, both of Alliance.

ON TRIAL FOR STEALING SECURITIES.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The trial of John W. Luke, who is claraced with being one of the masked burgiars who stole \$200,0.0 in securities from the residence of Thomas Gilentist at West Charlion, was began to-day. Luke returned the property to Gilchrist in January, upon the payment of \$950. The defence is endasvoring to prove an alibi.

SENTENCED FOR SELLING LOTTERY POLICIES. SENTENCED FOR SELLING LOTTERY POLICIES.
BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—In the Criminal Court today, Christina Seefus, colored, convicted of selling lottery
policies, was fined \$1,000 and sentenced to jair for three
months.

SENTENCED FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.
TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—In the United States
Court this morning. John Henderson, convicted of passing
counterfeit money, was sentenced to State Prison for one
year.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS

CONGRESSIONAL AND OTHER TOPICS.

CHANCES OF TARIFF REVISION-THE NAVAL BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE-THE YELLOWSTONE PARK LEASE.

There is a more hopeful feeling among the friends of tariff revision, as it is not improbable that the bill passed by the Senate and now on the table in the House will be sent to a conference committee. The Naval Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole in the House. On motion of Mr. McCook, of New-York, the proviso authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease portions of the Yellowstone Park was stricken out and an amendment prohibiting the Secretary from leasing any portion of the park to any person for any purpose whatever was a dopted.

MORE HOPEFUL OF TARIFF REVISION. THE SENATE BILL LIKELY TO GO TO A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE -IMPERFECTIONS OF THE MEASURE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-The prospects of the Tariff bill appear to be a little more encouraging than they were last night, and the sentiment in favor of sending the Senate bill to a conference committee is steadily gaining strength, both on account of the imperfections that have already been discovered and pointed out and because it is quite generally admitted that a conference committee is the only agency that can save the proposed legislation. The Democratic scheme to pass the bill under a suspension Senate the rules appears to have already fallen through, partly for want of encouragement from the rank and file of the Democratic forces, and partly because some influential Democrats attacked at vigorously. The plan never had any real encouragement from Republicans who can influence any votes except their own.

A ROUND ROBIN FOR A CONFERENCE. This morning a paper was drawn up to be signed by Republicans who would agree to vote to send the Tariff bill to a conference committee to be composed of five Representatives and five Senators. The first man to sign this paper was Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, and he circulated it for some time. A Representative who saw it this afternoon said that it had the signatures of a considerable number of Representatives who, it had been feared, were determined to vote to concur in the Senate amendments as they stand. Several extreme "Tariff reform" Republicans-Mr. Updegraff, of Iowa, for one-declined to commit themselves by signing the paper. It is understood that several extreme Protectionists withheld their signatures, assigning as the reason that they did not believe a conference committee could fix up the Senate bill so that the; could vote for it. At 4 o'clock the "Round Robin" had received signatures enough to reassure the Republi-

THE RULES TO BE AMENDED. After much consultation the draft of an amendment to the rules was prepared, which received the approval of the Republican members of the Committee on Rules. It provides that a majority of the House may suspend the rules to take the Tariff bill from the Speaker's table and send it direct to a conference committee of five Representatives and an equal number of Senators. The amendment also provides that in case the motion to suspend the rules is lost, the bill shall remain where it is, as though no vote had been taken. No meeting of the Committee on Rules was held this afternoon, owing to the absence of Mr. Blackburn. It is probable, however, that the new rule will be favorably reported to the House

REASONS FOR THE CONFERENCE. Two causes have been mentioned for the increasing disposition to send the bill to a conference. In the first place only four out of the fourten schednles composing the dutiable list have been considered and passed upon by the Committee of the Whole House: the fifth schedule has been partly considered, and the remaining nine, including cotton and cotton goods and wool and woollens, have not been reviewed at all. When Mr. Haskell made his motion the other day to close all debate in one hour, although it did not cut off amendments, the Democrats with one accord cried out against it and threatened to filibusier indefinitely against the attempt to "gag the representatives of the people." Now, a good many of them are ready to swallow the Senate bill whole, although not a line of it has been considered by the House. Of course, it is physically impossible to get through the bill in the regular manner; and the only practicable method for the House to review the bill is through the agency of a conference committee.

made apparent. A DOUBTING DEMOCRAT. The Democrats have no idea what sort of a dose it is they are asked to swallow, and the majority of the Republicans are no better off. Yesterday a Western Representative expressed anxiety for an opportunity to vote for the Senate bill, " just as it is," and remarked that he thought it "an excellent bill with one exception, the Senate had put jute butts too low."

"Why, jute butts are on the free list in the Senate bill," said a TRIBUNE correspondent to whom the remark was addressed. The Representative, who has large flax and hemp interests in his own district, upon being convinced that jute butts had really been placed on the free list by the Senate, said that he did not know whether there ought to be a new tariff after all. But the jute defect is an insignificant one compared with some others that have already been found in the Senate bill for which a good many Republicans would have been glad to vote on yesterday " without the dotting of an i or the crossing of a t-and presumably without any additional marks of punctuation.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A COMMA. A misplaced comma in a tariff law once took over a million dollars out of the Treasury on claims for a refund of duties. Now it turns out that by the omission of a comma in a proviso near the end of the metal schedule in the Senate engrossed bill now on the Speaker's table. "all of the kinds of iron and steel, or articles or manufactures of iron or steel, hereinbefore in this act enumerated, except fence wire when galvanized of coated with any metal or alloy, or mixture of metals, by any process whatsoever, not including paints, and excepting tin plates, terne plates and taggers tin, shall pay one-fourth cent per pound in addition to the rates provided by this act." equivalent to an additional duty of \$5 60 per ton on "iron of all kinds hereinbefore enumerated "including pig iron, steel rails, bar iron of all kinds, round iron, sheet iron, etc., etc. What the Senate meant was to add 4 of a cent per pound to all galvanized iron except " fence wire," but by the omission of a comma after "wire" the entire sentence was changed. The chairman of the Senate Committee on Engrossed Bills is Mr. Sanisbury.

Of course there may be a dozen other errors of punctuation in the Senate bill quite as fatal as the one that has been discovered. The attention of Senator Aldrich was called to this case to-day and he admitted that it was "a mistake." He added that: "The engrossing clerk of the Senate will come over and put in a comma to-morrow. It is in the original bili."

We will not have that done, and I will notify the Speaker at once," exclaimed Mr. Chace as he started off on that errand. Major McKinley had been before him, however.

OTHER IMPERFECTIONS. Representatives say that this mistake alone